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the Negro Agricultural Institute \$150,000, a large number of high schools and agricultural schools could be founded, and one million dollars added to the fund for public education.

After the address Dr. J. J. Hall explained the work of the American Peace Society, and called upon the people present to identify themselves with this great movement, giving an opportunity for names to be taken as members. With a prayer by Dr. W. R. Cullom, of Wake Forest College, the second annual North Carolina convention was declared closed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1. That we heartily approve of the steps which our Government is now taking for the calling, in 1915, of the Third Hague Conference, and for the creation of an International Committee to prepare the program therefor.

"2. That we urge international action having for its object the joint limitation of naval armaments and expenditures; and express our opposition to increased appropriations to our navy.

"3. That we approve of the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal Act exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, believing that our treaty with Great Britain pledges us to the equal treatment of the vessels of all nations; and petition our representatives in Congress to vote for said repeal.

"4. That we record our hearty approval of President Woodrow Wilson in his dealing with the situation in Mexico.

"5. That we express full approval of the acts of Secretary Bryan in negotiating arbitration treaties with foreign powers and urge the prompt action of our Government in the renewal either in the original or in an improved form of arbitration treaties with other nations in all cases where such treaties have expired.

"6. That we indorse the plans for the celebration of the 100 years of peace among English-speaking people, as adopted by the Richmond conference in December, and give our support to the enactment of House Bill No. 9302, introduced by Hon. Charles Bennett Smith, and Senate Bill No. 4174, introduced by Senator Elihu Root, said bills approving of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, and carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 for a peace centenary commission.

"7. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, and a copy to each of our Senators and other Representatives in Congress."

## THE PENNSYLVANIA ARBITRATION AND PEACE SOCIETY.

The Fourth Annual Report, January 26, 1914.

*To the Members of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society:*

The board of directors has held its nine regular meetings during the year 1913-14, making a total number, since the organization of the society, of thirty-seven.

Following the generous gift of five thousand dollars in memory of the late George Burnham, of Philadelphia, the headquarters of the society were removed to the Bailey Building, and the services of Mr. J. Augustus Cadwallader as executive secretary were procured.

Two branches of the society have been formed during the year, namely, the Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, founded in May, with a membership of fifty, and the Titusville Branch of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, founded in December, with a membership of sixty-one.

For the adequate celebration of Hague Day, on the 19th of May, 1913, all the superintendents of schools and teachers in the State were invited to apply to the society's headquarters for printed programs and other peace literature, and fifteen hundred of them were supplied with such aids. A letter, with a specially printed pamphlet enclosed, was sent to a selected list of six hundred clergymen requesting them to present the peace message in their churches on Sunday, the 18th of May.

At the annual carnival of the Philadelphia Home and School League, which was organized by Mrs. Grice and attended by thousands of school children and their parents, the society erected a peace booth, from which peace literature was distributed and where tableaux were presented and charts displayed to illustrate in a striking way the contrast between the resort to war and to courts for the settlement of international disputes, and also to illustrate the heavy burden and enormous waste of "armed peace."

The annual Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest was held this year at the University of Pennsylvania. Ten orations from seven colleges were presented for the preliminary contest, and six of these were given at the final contest in the University Museum. Through the generous gift of Miss Mary A. Burnham, the society was again enabled to offer prizes of seventy-five and twenty-five dollars for the best two orations.

All of the women's clubs of the State have been requested through Mrs. Biddle and Miss Blakiston to become affiliated with the society, and to appoint one of their members to represent the peace cause by distributing literature and arranging for addresses. Twenty-two of the clubs have complied with this request.

Several of the directors, the executive secretary, and Mr. Bernard Noel Langdon-Davies, of the Garton Foundation, London, have given some two score addresses on various phases of the peace question before a variety of audiences, and a number of articles have been supplied to the daily and weekly press.

In co-operation with the Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association, the society was enabled to present the peace message by means of an address illustrated by stereopticon slides in 102 towns, before audiences averaging 800 people. In this way more than 80,000 people were reached in the semi-rural districts.

Appreciating the great need of more co-operation between the peace societies for the prevention of duplication of effort and expense, and for the more effective promotion of the cause, a conference of delegates from the peace societies of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania was held in November, under the auspices of our society, at the University Club in Philadelphia. Sixteen delegates attended the conference and participated in the morning and afternoon discussions. As a result of these discussions, resolutions were passed requesting the Carnegie Foundation, the American Peace Society, and the American Association for International Conciliation to co-operate with the State societies in the maintenance of bureaus of publication, press notices, and speakers at home or from abroad.

The society has been represented at the Fourth National Peace Congress, held in St. Louis in May; the reception accorded in Philadelphia to the members of

the British and Canadian Committees on the Celebration of the Centenary of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, and the meetings of the American committee on the same celebration held in Richmond, Va., in December; and the president and secretary have attended the meetings of the board of directors of the American Peace Society, held in Washington, D. C.

A committee of the board has under consideration the plan of presenting to the Peace Palace in The Hague an adequate memorial of William Penn, whose "Plan for the Peace of Europe," published in 1693, foreshadowed the Permanent Court of Arbitration which was established at The Hague in 1899, and which has already settled by peaceful process thirteen disputes between the nations. It is believed that the carrying out of this plan can be made an unrivalled opportunity for impressing the lesson of peace upon the school children and the adults of Pennsylvania, as well as a means of commemorating in the "World Capital" the principles of peace which were advocated and practiced by the founder of our Commonwealth.

The directors have had under frequent and careful consideration the current Mexican problem, but have been unable to decide upon an effective method of endeavoring to assist in its solution.

In this connection, it will be interesting to the members to know that there has been presented to the society a photographic copy of a petition to the Government to bring the Mexican war to a close, which was dated in 1846, and signed by a large number of gentlemen, of whom Mr. Joshua L. Baily is the only survivor. Mr. Baily retired last October from active membership on our board of directors, to the great regret of his colleagues, who desire to nominate him at the present annual meeting as the society's first honorary vice-president.

A memorial in behalf of the arbitration or repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption clause, which was prepared by our president, Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, was printed and copies of it were sent to the President, the members of his Cabinet, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. It is gratifying to know that the settlement of this dispute with Great Britain, as well as an atonement for the wrong done the United States of Colombia, are now believed to be well under way.

The summoning of the Third Hague Conference in 1915, about which there has been deep and widespread anxiety, is under most careful consideration, and the society will be represented in a conference on this subject which is to be held in New York City early in February.

The directors of the American Peace Society, at their meeting in December, adopted for recommendation to the State societies the following program of work:

1. That immediate steps should be taken by our Government to initiate international action for the calling of the Third Hague Conference, and the creation of an international committee to prepare the program of the Conference.
2. That the United States should offer to co-operate in the plan proposed by the First Lord of the British Admiralty in his proposal for an International Naval Holiday, i. e., for calling a halt of a year in the construction of new battleships;

which proposition has been endorsed and broadened by the recent recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

3. That the United States should repeal the clause in the Panama Canal Act exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, or refer the dispute to arbitration.

4. That there should be a prompt renewal, in their original or in an improved form, of our arbitration treaties with Great Britain and all other nations in cases in which such treaties have expired.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, painfully conscious of the great and complex task of utilizing the society to the utmost for the advancement of international peace and justice through the awakening of the seven millions of citizens of the Keystone State to their international responsibility, make an earnest appeal to its members to assist in every way within their power to increase the numerical and financial strength of the society, and to convey to the board, in person or through the society's secretary, definite plans and specific means of promoting the great work to which we have mutually pledged our utmost possible efforts. Prosperity of every kind, noble ideals for humanity, and inheritance of peace through justice, such as no other State in the Union possesses, have been given in bountiful measure to our fair Commonwealth. Shall we not strive, as far as in us lies, to prove worthy of these transcendent gifts by sharing this inheritance with all the world?

WM. I. HULL, *Secretary.*

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society has launched upon a new plan of activity. It will utilize the Pennsylvania Chautauqua circuits, which already include 202 towns, for the presentation of the peace message by moving pictures, addresses, and drama.

The following events of interest to the peace movement occurred in February, and if the State society is not responsible for all, it at least profits by them:

Production of Alfred Noyes' play, "Rada," by the Drama League, February 3, in Philadelphia.

Memorial meeting to Alfred H. Love, addressed by Senator Burton, February 9, in Philadelphia.

Peace meeting, addressed by J. Leonard Levy, February 10, at Titusville, Pa.

Peace address at suffrage meeting, by Dr. Wm. I. Hull, February 12, in Philadelphia.

Address on Panama Tolls Question, by Mr. T. Raeburn White, Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

Address to Typographical Union, No. 2, by Mr. Francis R. Taylor, February 22, at Philadelphia.

Address to Woman's Club of Ridley Park, by J. Augustus Cadwallader, February 23.

#### A PETITION OF 1846 AGAINST THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The following petition is an interesting illustration of the way in which history repeats itself, and the fact that one of the signers of the petition is still living is an interesting illustration of the personal links which connect the present with the past. This signer is Mr. Joshua L. Baily, who has devoted more than three score years of his life to the cause of peace. He was a charter member and a director for several years of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, and is at present the first and only honorary vice-president of the said society. The signers of this petition numbered fifty-four, and among them all Mr. Baily is the sole

survivor. His long record as a peacemaker is a source of inspiration to his colleagues on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, and it is a further source of interest and inspiration to them that Mr. Baily was the first treasurer, and Mr. John B. Garrett, who is also a director of the society, was the first president of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. Their portraits and a copy of the petition referred to hang upon the walls of the society's headquarters in Philadelphia, and it is hoped by their colleagues that they may live to see the full fruition of their long and devoted efforts in behalf of international peace and justice.

The petition referred to is brief, and is as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:*

The Petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania—Respectfully Sheweth:

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the evils and miseries attendant on War; and most especially, in relation to that now existing between our beloved and highly favored country—and our distracted and oppressed neighbor, Mexico;—and we feel constrained to implore your Honorable and dignified body, as conservators of our country, and as the Constitutional Council of the Executive of the General Government, in wisdom, to devise some speedy and efficient means amicably to end this War; that so its demoralizing effects, and the effusion of human blood may be stayed; the blessing of those ready to perish, rest upon you; and peace and prosperity be secured to our country.

## One Hundred Years of Peace.

By William Isaac Hull.

A book with the above title, and written by a distinguished author, has just been published,\* presumably as a herald of the great celebration to be held in 1914 and 1915 of the centenary of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The paper cover supplied this book by the publishers announces that "in 1914 the American and English people will celebrate the completion of one hundred years of peace between the two nations. The significance of this fact is brought out by Senator Lodge in this brilliant and penetrating sketch of the relations of England and the United States since the War of 1812."

The book may be considered "brilliant and penetrating" by some others besides its publishers; but, as a matter of fact, it does *not* bring out at all the significance of the great centenary of peace. Its true title should be: "One Hundred Years of Quarreling." Nearly one-fourth of its pages are devoted to a grossly partisan and misleading account of the American Revolution, the ill-feeling of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic years, and the War of 1812. Two-thirds of the remaining pages record thirty odd quarrels which arose during the century, and only one-fifth of the book is devoted to the peaceful settlement of these quarrels. Even the short account of these peaceful settlements is marred by a grudging and ill-natured spirit, and the credit for the avoidance of war is given wholly to Americans—wherever at all possible to some Massachusetts statesman. Even the illustrations of the book are in keeping with its contentious spirit. Only

seven of them are devoted to peace-making or the peacemakers, while twelve are old English cartoons ridiculing America, or the portraits of the makers of mischief between the two countries. Emulating "Hamlet with Hamlet left out," not the slightest reference is made in these pages to the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817, which stilled the war drums and furled the battle flags along the nearly four thousand miles of our Canadian boundary line, while Great Britain's assent to the Geneva Arbitration of the *Alabama* claims is ascribed to England's unpreparedness for war and her fear of losing Canada! The prime feature of the Cleveland-Olney exaggeration of the Monroe Doctrine, which was repudiated by our own country almost as soon as it was uttered, is passed over in silence, and President Cleveland's bellicose message which brought the two countries to the verge of war is "illuminated" by the words: "England was surprised, and operators in the stock market were greatly annoyed. . . . President Cleveland, moreover, however much Wall street might cry out, had the country with him, and no one today, I think, can question the absolute soundness of his position."

An author who, from his seat in the United States Senate, heard only the voice of Wall Street in the mighty "Thou shalt not commit murder" which went up from the hearts of the two civilized nations to their respective rulers in that terrible crisis, and who so obviously exults in the clenching of the mailed fist which precipitated that crisis, can scarcely be expected to interpret aright the hundred years of peace which are presumably to be celebrated by peace-lovers, peacemakers, and peace-keepers in a genuinely peaceful spirit.

The above remarks may not themselves be considered as couched in a wholly peaceful spirit; but they are merely the echoes of a righteous indignation aroused by sundry recent indications, like the book referred to, that there is grave danger of side-tracking what ought to be a great, cosmopolitan, wholly charitable celebration of one of the most important and fruitful facts of human history into a petty, provincial, self-glorifying, and ancestor-worshiping exaltation and exaggeration of the victories won on land and sea by the "Boys of 1812" over the "Red-coats." Even at the recent conference of the National Committee for Celebration of the One Hundred Years of Peace, held in Richmond, Va., some weeks ago, this danger was seen to be a grave and imminent one, and although the sense of the committee as a whole was shown to be overwhelmingly against such a more-than-criminal blunder, it was but too apparent that an earnest endeavor should be made to bring the celebration under safe and sane leadership. Such leadership can appeal successfully to the sound common sense, and even to the sense of humor, of the American public to prevent historians of Senator Lodge's school from turning into a drum and trumpet jubilation what ought to be a truly international celebration of the mutual achievements of all the varied peoples of these United States. In *this* celebration, at the very least, the so-called patriotic condemnations of the General William Hulls and exaltation of the Captain Isaac Hulls, the execration of "the Britishers" and the laudation of our own "Old Hickories," "Rough and Readies," and "Rough Riders" should give place to the just and adequate and profitable

\* "One Hundred Years of Peace," by Henry Cabot Lodge. Macmillan & Co., 1913.